

<b>Policy Name:</b>	<b>Livmarli (maralixibat)</b>	<b>Policy#:</b>	<b>3122P</b>
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## Purpose of the Policy

The purpose of this policy is to define coverage criteria for Livmarli (maralixibat).

## Statement of the Policy

Health Alliance Medical Plans will approve the use of Livmarli (maralixibat) under the specialty pharmacy benefit if the following criteria are met.

## Criteria

### 1. Coverage Criteria for Pruritus due to Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis

- 1.1 Diagnosis of moderate to severe pruritus due to progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis (PFIC)
  - Diagnosis confirmed by genetic testing showing biallelic pathogenic mutations in the PFIC1, PFIC3, PFIC4 or PFIC6 genes
- 1.2 Member has cholestasis, as indicated by one of the following:
  - Total serum bile acid  $>3 \times$  upper limit of normal (ULN) for age
  - Conjugated bilirubin  $>2$  mg/dL
  - Fat soluble vitamin deficiency that is otherwise unexplainable
  - Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT)  $>3 \times$  ULN for age
  - Intractable pruritus explainable only by liver disease
- 1.3 Age 5 years or older
- 1.4 Prescribed by or in consultation with a hepatologist (liver doctor)
- 1.5 Documented concurrent use or previous trial and failure, intolerance or contraindication ursodiol and cholestyramine
- 1.6 Review of chart notes documenting diagnosis and confirming that the patient has met all of the above requirements for treatment with Livmarli by both a pharmacist and medical director

### 2. Coverage Criteria for Pruritus due to Alagille Syndrome

- 2.1 Diagnosis of Alagille syndrome (ALGS) as confirmed by presence of the JAG1 or NOTCH2 mutation and documentation of moderate to severe pruritus (severe itching)
- 2.2 Age 3 months or older
- 2.3 Prescribed by or in consultation with a hepatologist (liver doctor)
- 2.4 Documented trial and failure of or contraindication to at least TWO of the following therapies for pruritus:
  - Ursodiol
  - Cholestyramine
  - Rifampin
  - Naltrexone (not for kids)
  - Sertraline
- 2.5 Member has cholestasis, as indicated by one of the following:
  - Total serum bile acid  $>3 \times$  upper limit of normal (ULN) for age
  - Conjugated bilirubin  $>2$  mg/dL

- Fat soluble vitamin deficiency that is otherwise unexplainable
  - Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) >3 × ULN for age
  - Intractable pruritus explainable only by liver disease
- 2.6 Review of chart notes documenting diagnosis and confirming that the patient has met all of the above requirements for treatment with Livmarli by both a pharmacist and medical director

**3. Exclusion Criteria**

- 3.1 Member has chronic diarrhea requiring ongoing fluids or nutritional intervention
- 3.2 History of surgical interruption of enterohepatic circulation (partial external biliary diversion [PEBD] surgery)
- 3.3 History of liver transplant
- 3.4 Member has decompensated cirrhosis
- 3.5 Concomittant therapy with Bylvay
- 3.6 Livmarli is not recommended in PFIC type 2 patients with certain ABCB11 variants resulting in non-functional or complete absence of bile salt export pump (BSEP) protein

**4. Approval Period**

- 4.1 Initial: 12 months
- 4.2 Subsequent Approvals: 12 months with documentation of positive response to therapy

CPT Codes	
HCPCS Codes	

**References**

1. Livmarli (maralixibat) [prescribing information]. Foster City, CA: Mirum Pharmaceuticals Inc; March 2024.
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3. Kamath BM, Ye W, Goodrich NP, et al; Childhood Liver Disease Research Network (ChiLDReN). Outcomes of Childhood Cholestasis in Alagille Syndrome: Results of a Multicenter Observational Study. *Hepato Comm*. 2020 Jan 22;4(3):387-398.
4. Randomized Double-blind Placebo-controlled Phase 3 Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Maralixibat in the Treatment of Subjects With Progressive Familial Intrahepatic Cholestasis (PFIC) - MARCH-PFIC.
5. Cies JJ, Giamalis JN. Treatment of cholestatic pruritis in children. *Am J Health Syst Phar* 2007; 64:1157.
6. Jacquemin E. Progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis. *Clin Res Hepato Gastroenterol*. 2012;36 Suppl 1:S26-S35.

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